

Combined Cold War Notes

The Cold War and the Policy of Containment



Content Statement

The United States followed a policy of containment during the Cold War in response to the spread of Communism



Objectives:

- Define or describe the following terms:
 - Containment
 - “Iron Curtain”/Berlin Airlift
 - Truman Doctrine/Marshall Plan
- Analyze the policy of containment the United States followed during the Cold War in response to the spread of Communism

The Roots of the Cold War

- Although the United States and the Soviet Union had been allies during World War II, they soon became rivals in the Cold War
 - This war was “cold” in that, because of nuclear weapons, the two superpowers never confronted each other directly in open warfare

The Roots of the Cold War

- The roots of the Cold War lay in their competing [ideological](#) systems
 - The United States wanted to spread democracy and free enterprise
 - The Soviet Union wanted other countries to adopt Communism

The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences

- In early 1945, President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and the Soviet Union's Joseph Stalin met at the Yalta Conference to plan the reorganization of Europe at the end of the war



Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin meet at the Yalta Conference.

The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences

- They agreed on the creation of a United Nations
- They also agreed that Germany would be divided into four occupation zones
- Finally, they agreed to allow free elections in the countries liberated from German Rule
- Stalin further pledged free elections in Poland after the war

CHAPTER 16.1: ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

I. 1945- A Critical Year

A. American Alliance with the Soviet Union – _____ – long history of mistrust
only temporary

B. Differences at Yalta – February 1945

1. Germany divided into

occupation zones

2. USSR refused to allow Poland to return to pre-war conditions

a. Poland was an invasion route

b. USSR wanted a government sympathetic to Soviet security

3. FDR wanted USSR to declare war on Japan

C. The United Nations

1. International
peacekeeping
organization -
Stronger than
League of Nations



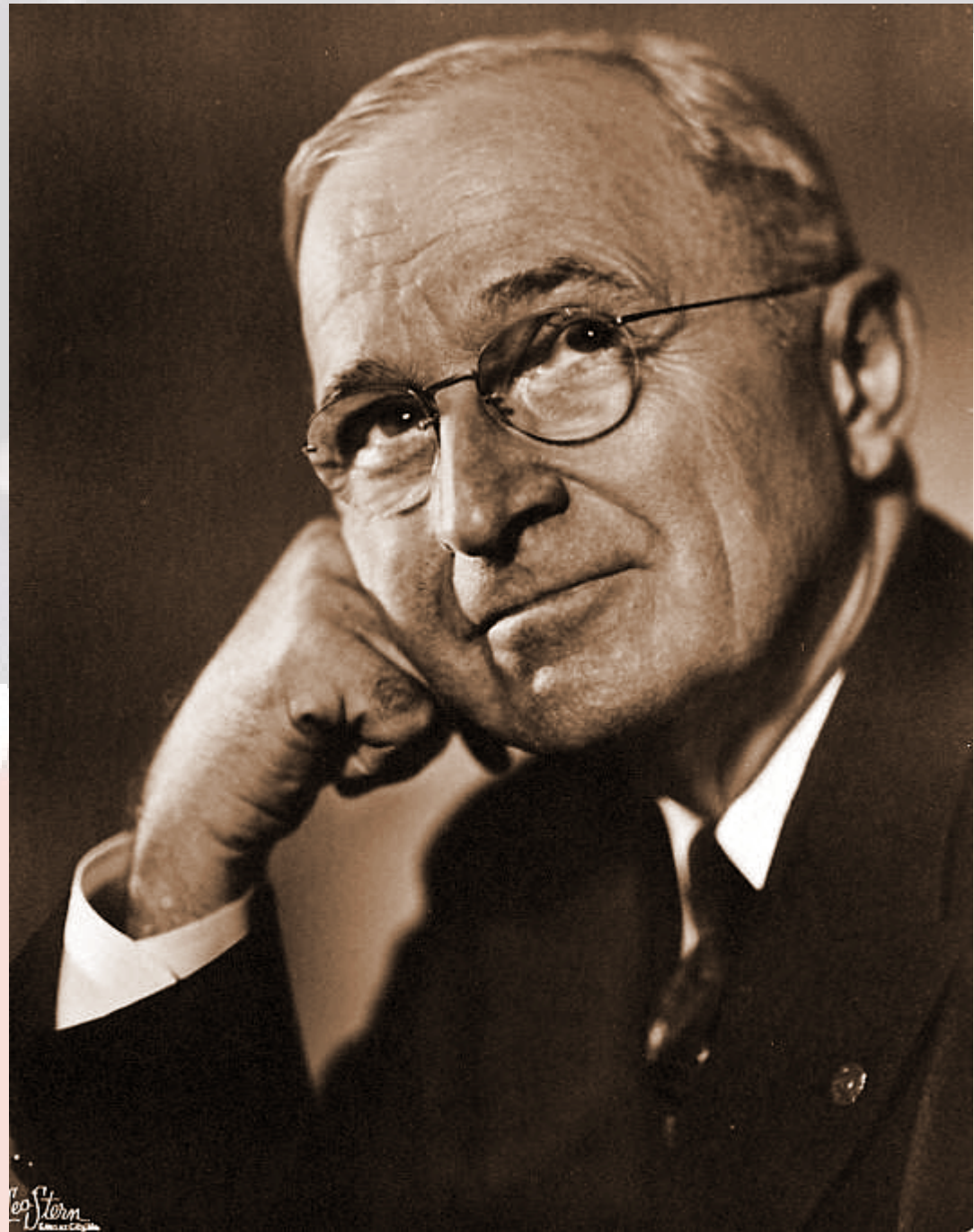
2. Congress had approved US joining

3. April 1945 – 50 nations signed charter in
San Francisco

D. Truman Takes Command

1. FDR died
April 12, 1945

2. Truman
Vice-President
for just 82 days



The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences

- When Truman met with Stalin six months later at the Potsdam Conference in Germany, serious differences began to emerge among the leaders
- President Truman, despite his relative inexperience in having just replaced Roosevelt in the Presidency, thought he held the upper hand in making demands on Stalin

The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences

- At the time, Truman believed the atomic bomb was solely in the hands of the United States and would sway the balance of power in favor of the U.S.



**The “Big Three”
at Potsdam:
Churchill,
Truman, and
Stalin**

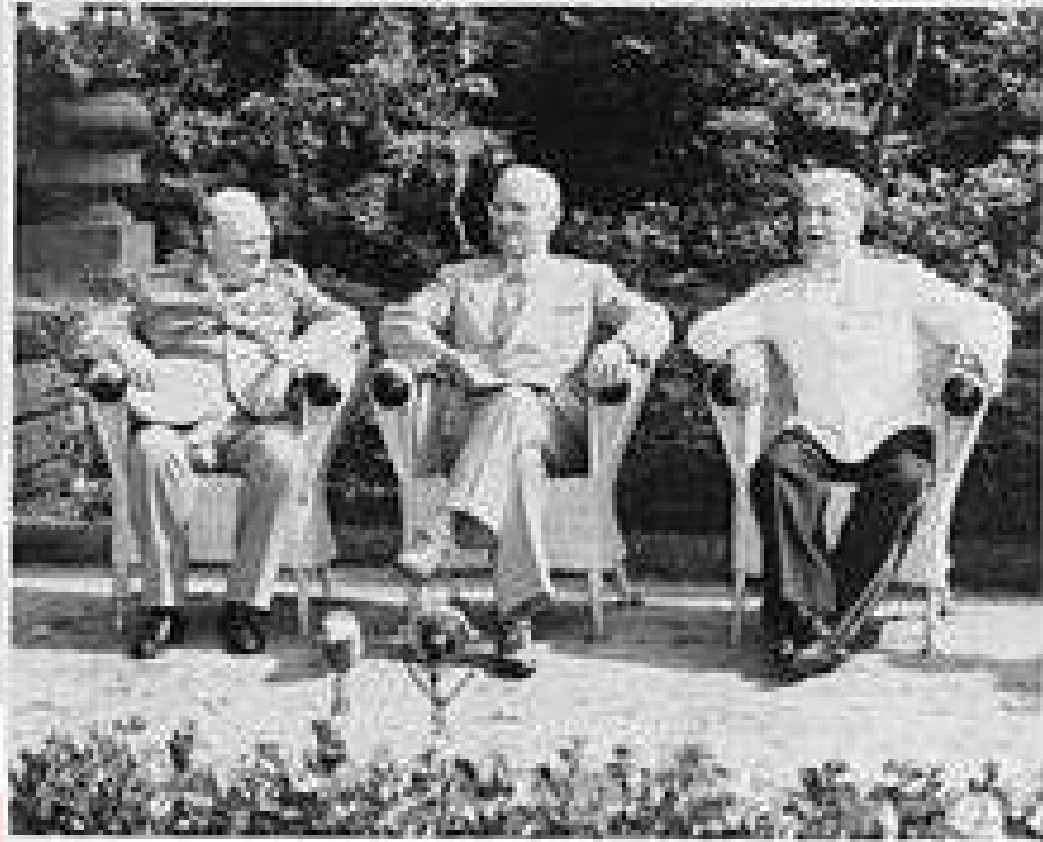
E. The Potsdam Conference –

F. July 1945

1. Still debated
Poland and
reparations

2. Truman claimed
US had new weapon

3. Stalin already knew



The Cold War Begins: The Iron Curtain

- After the war, the Soviets saw a growing threat from Western governments
- Stalin wanted to insure the safety of the Soviet Union and greatly distrusted the West
- Stalin sought to create a wall of “satellite” countries as a buffer against any future invasions from Europe
- As a result, Stalin went back on his promise to allow free elections in Poland

The Cold War Begins: The Iron Curtain

- He had no intention of losing control over a country through which Germany had invaded Russia twice in the last 30 years
- The United States also refused to share their atomic bomb secrets
- The Cold War now began in earnest
- Instead of withdrawing from Eastern Europe, Soviet troops continued to occupy it
- They placed local Communists in power in all the governments of Eastern Europe

The Cold War Begins: The Iron Curtain

- Trade and contact between Eastern and Western Europe was cut off
- An “Iron Curtain” fell over Eastern Europe, closing it off from the West
- Over the next forty years, travel and communication between the East and West remained limited
- Eastern European nations became “satellites” of the Soviet Union

IV. The Iron Curtain

A. Stalin formed – Cominform to direct communist activities throughout world

B. Churchill gave “Iron Curtain” speech



**Communist Information
Bureau**

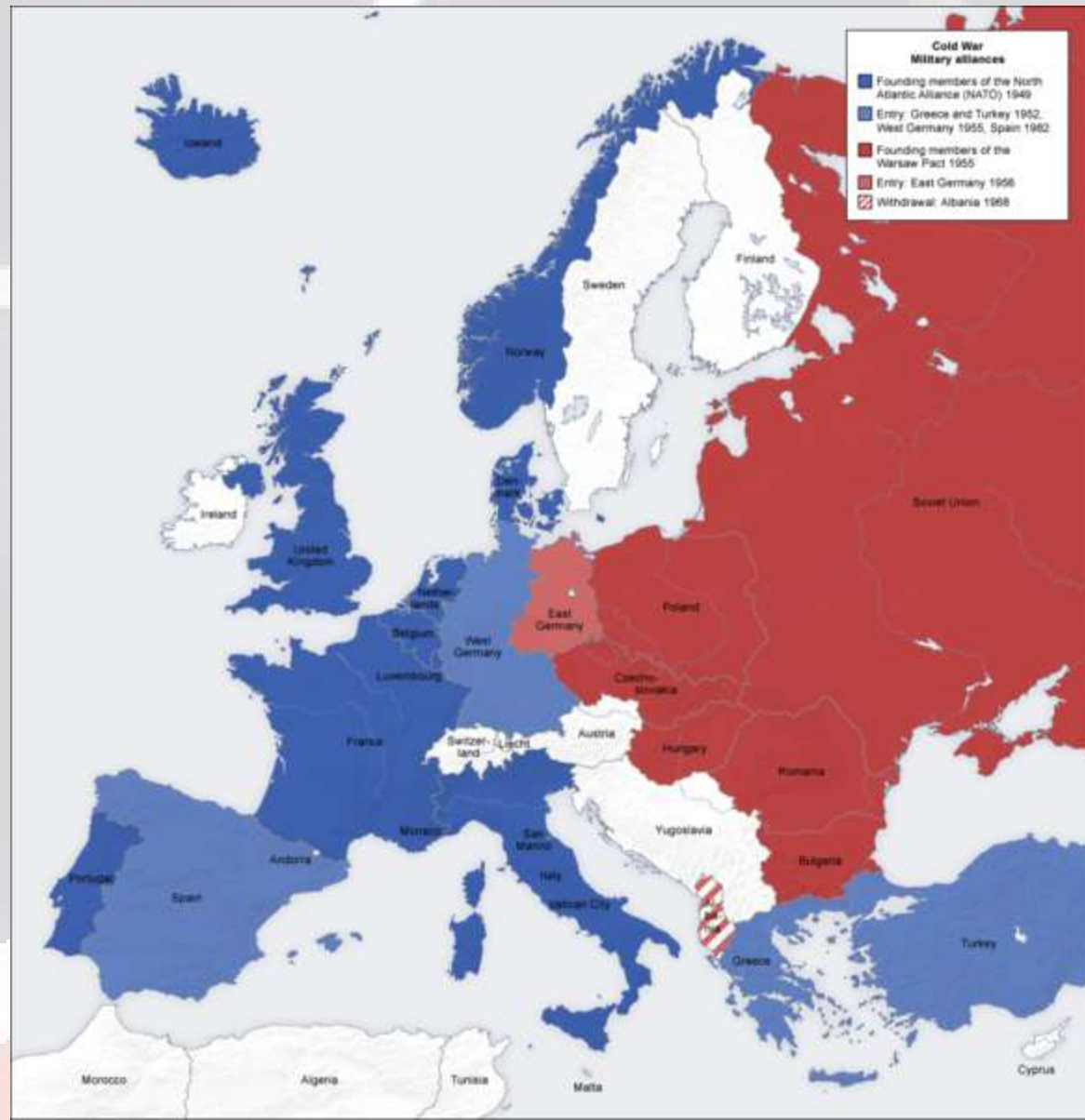
II. Conflicting Postwar Goals

A. The American view

- Democracy and open markets

B. The Soviet view –

- USSR must have satellite nations –
countries subject to Soviet domination on its
western borders



The Cold War Begins: The Iron Curtain



III. Soviets Tighten Their Hold

A. Poland – Elections delayed for 2 years
while Soviet installed government
eliminated opposition

B. Albania and Bulgaria

1. Albania- Germans driven out and
all anti-communist leaders silenced
by 1945 elections

2. Bulgaria – Occupied by USSR in
1944 and communist by 1948

C. Czechoslovakia – Communists took over police forces and the country was a satellite nation by 1948

D. Hungary and Romania

1. In Hungary communist police arrested anti-communist leaders and won elections in 1947

2. In Romania Soviets forced the king to name a communist as prime minister and then the prime minister forced the king to resign 2 years later

E. East Germany

1. Stalin nationalized all German resources
2. 1949 – German Democratic Republic

F. Finland and Yugoslavia

1. Finland signed treaty in 1948 - Neutral international foreign affairs – But could control its own domestic affairs

2. Yugoslavia - Josip Broz – Tito independent dictator

The Origins of U.S. Containment Policy

- American leaders responded to the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe by developing a policy of containment
 - Under this policy, they did not attempt to overturn Communism where it already existed, but they resolved to prevent it from spreading further

The Truman Doctrine, 1947

- President Truman was alarmed by the expansion of Communism in Eastern Europe after the war
- When Communist rebels threatened the governments of Greece and Turkey in 1947, Truman gave these countries millions in military aid
- With this help, the Greek and Turkish governments were able to defeat the Communist rebels

The Truman Doctrine, 1947

- Truman declared that America would provide political, military, and economic assistance to any country fighting Communism
- The Truman Doctrine marked the start of the policy of containment



V. Containment

A. George Kennan's conclusions in 1946

1. Permanent happy co-existence is
not possible

2. Soviets convinced that communism
will prevail

3. Eastern Europe already lost to
communism

4. Must be committed to stopping
spread of communism

5. If contained communism will
eventually crumble

B. Containment directed US foreign policy
throughout Cold War

VI. The Truman Doctrine

A. US will “support free people who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressure.”

B. 400 million dollars aid for Greece and
Turkey to help them resist communism

The Marshall Plan, 1948

- Truman was convinced that Communism attracted people only when they were desperate and miserable
- He believed that fighting poverty in Europe would make them more resistant to Communism by raising their living standards
- His Secretary of State, George Marshall, proposed that aid be given to the countries of Western Europe to help them rebuild their economies

The Marshall Plan, 1948

- Marshall and Truman hoped to avoid the economic chaos that had followed World War I
- They believed that economic aid would create strong European allies and future trading partners for the United States
- The Marshall Plan, as it became known, was extremely successful: it speeded the economic recovery of Western Europe and created new good will towards the U.S.

Chapter 16.2: THE COLD WAR ABROAD AND AT HOME

I. Turning Point: The Marshall Plan

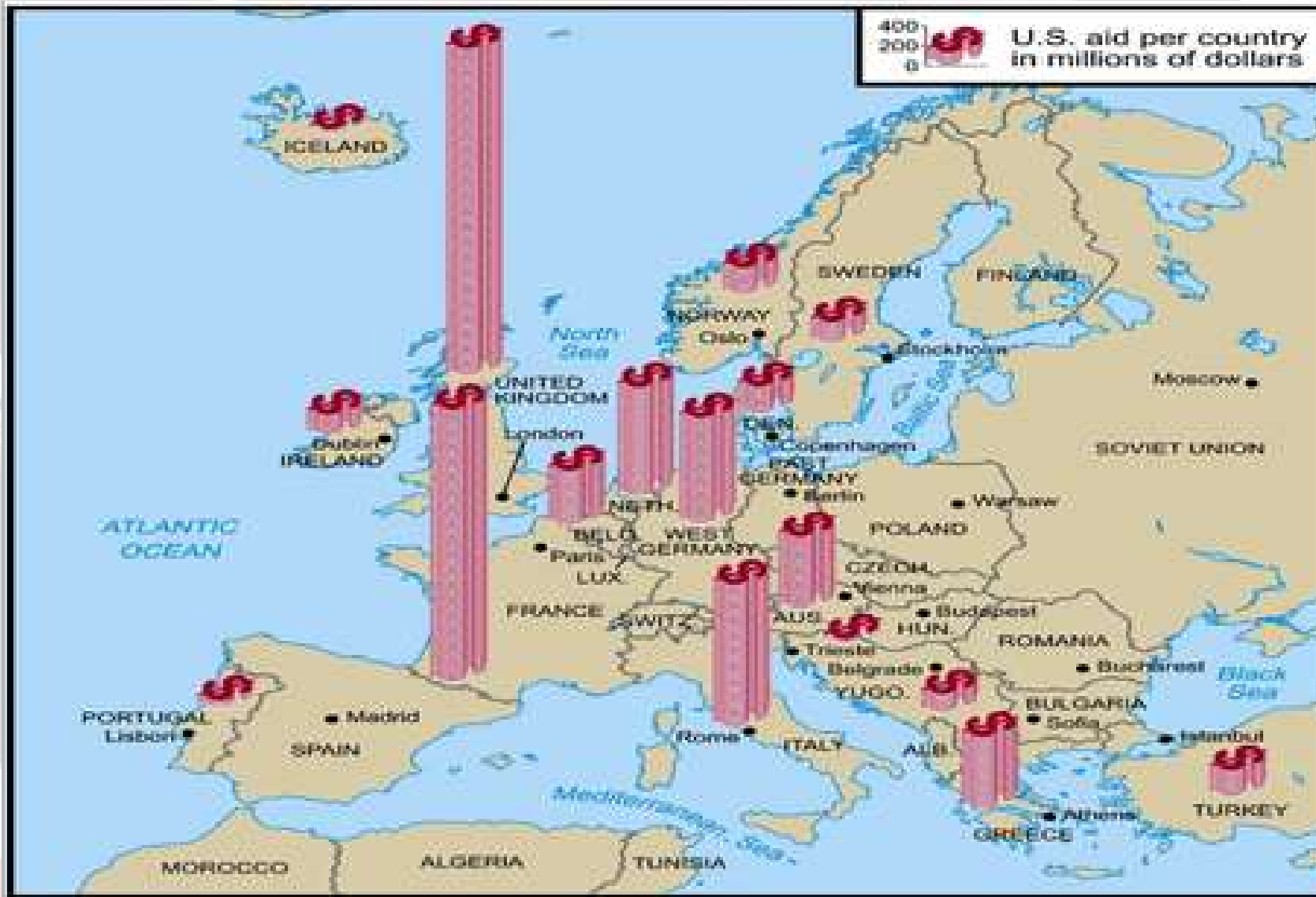
A. Purpose: To bring economic recovery and political stability to Europe

B. Nations damaged by war would draw up a plan for recovery and US would support it

C. USSR and satellite nations _____ D. _____ in four years **refused**

13 Billion dollars

The Marshall Plan, 1948



MARSHALL PLAN AID TO EUROPE, 1948-1952

A Divided Germany and the Berlin Airlift, 1948

- In 1948, the French, British and Americans decided to merge their occupation zones into a single state – West Germany
- Berlin, the former German capital, was located in the Soviet zone
- It had also been divided into four sectors, each occupied by a different power
- The Soviets reacted to the merging of the Western zones by blockading West Berlin

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II. The Berlin Airlift

A. West Berlin
about to become
part of Federal
Republic of (West)
Germany

B. West Berlin

symbol of struggle
between USSR and
West



C. June 1948 – East Germans blocked access roads into West Berlin

D. Truman responded with airlift



A Divided Germany and the Berlin Airlift, 1948

- They closed all highway and railroad links leading to the West
- The Allies refused to abandon West Berlin
- They began a massive airlift to feed and supply the city
- The airlift saved over 2.5 million Berliners without firing a single shot by delivering about 2.3 million tons of supplies to West Berlin over a fifteen-month period
- [Video](#)



1. Lasted 15 months
2. 200,000 flights bring 13,000 tons of food daily

A Divided Germany and the Berlin Airlift, 1948

- Within a year, Stalin lifted the Soviet blockade
- More importantly, the Allies prevented West Berlin from falling under the control of the Soviet Union
- The United States and its allies had overcome another Cold War obstacle – showing that they would not retreat when faced with Soviet aggressive behavior

A Divided Germany and the Berlin Airlift 1948



The division of Berlin after the Second World War.

The Formation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact

- In response to the Cold War, the U.S., Canada, and ten Western European countries formed NATO – the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949
- NATO was based on the concept of collective security – each member pledged to defend every other member if any one was attacked

III. NATO

A. Soviet Union used veto
block UN action

B. April 1949 – US and
11 other countries formed

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

C. Collective Security : mutual military
assistance

D. 1955 – USSR and satellites formed

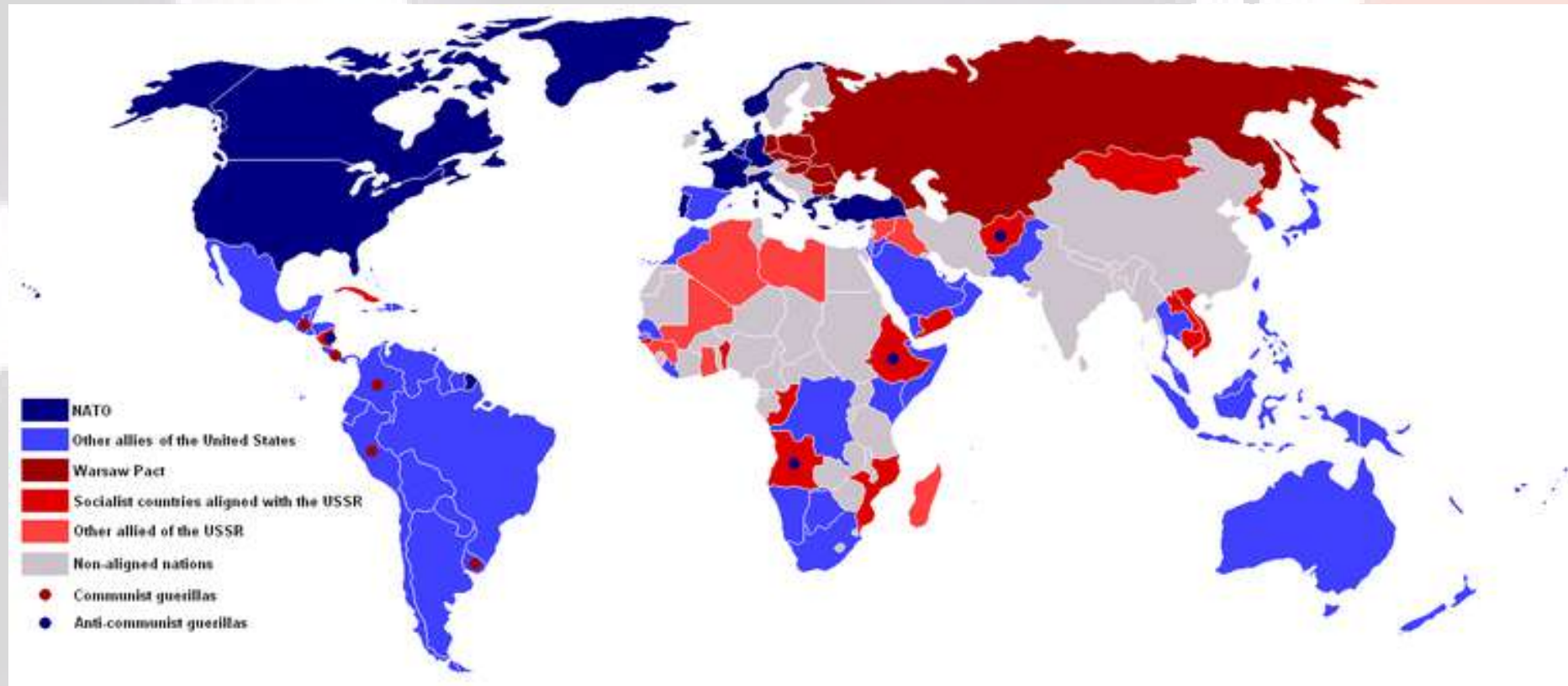
Warsaw Pact



The Formation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact

- Through NATO, the U.S. extended its umbrella of protection from nuclear weapons to Western Europe
- The Soviet Union responded by creating the Warsaw Pact with its Eastern European satellites in 1955
- The formation of the Warsaw Pact was seen as a response to the creation of NATO, although it did not occur until six years after NATO came into existence

The Formation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact



Friction Behind the Iron Curtain

- Although Americans condemned Soviet actions, the U.S. never intervened in uprisings taking place behind the Iron Curtain
- Soviet leaders did all of the following without active interference by the U.S. or its allies
 - Successfully suppressed an anti-Communist revolution that broke out in Hungary in 1956
 - Built the Berlin Wall in 1961 to prevent East Germans from escaping to the West
 - Invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968 to overthrow a Czech reform government

Friction Behind the Iron Curtain



The Soviets claimed the Berlin Wall was to keep Westerners out of East Germany, but it mainly served to stem mass defections from the West.

The U.S. Containment Policy in Asia

- Just when America believed its containment policy had checked the spread of Communism in Europe, China – the world's most populous nation – adopted Communism
- This raised a new question:
 - Could American leaders check the spread of Communism, not only in Europe, but around the globe?

China Falls to Communism, 1949

- Since the 1920s, Chinese Communists had sought to overthrow the Nationalist government in China
- They were helped by the Soviets after 1945
- Led by Mao Zedong, they finally defeated the Nationalists in 1949



Mao Zedong leading the Chinese people to revolution

B. China Falls to the Communists

1. Mao Zedong and Jiang Jieshi cooperated during World War II

2. Mao Zedong and his followers took Peking in 1949

3. Jiang Jieshi fled to _____ - held on to China's seat in UN



The Korean War and the Vietnam War

- In Asia, the policy of containment became the basis for U.S. involvement in the Korean and Vietnam wars
- In 1950, Communist North Korea invaded South Korea, starting the Korean War
- President Truman came to the aid of South Korea and sent U.S. forces into the conflict



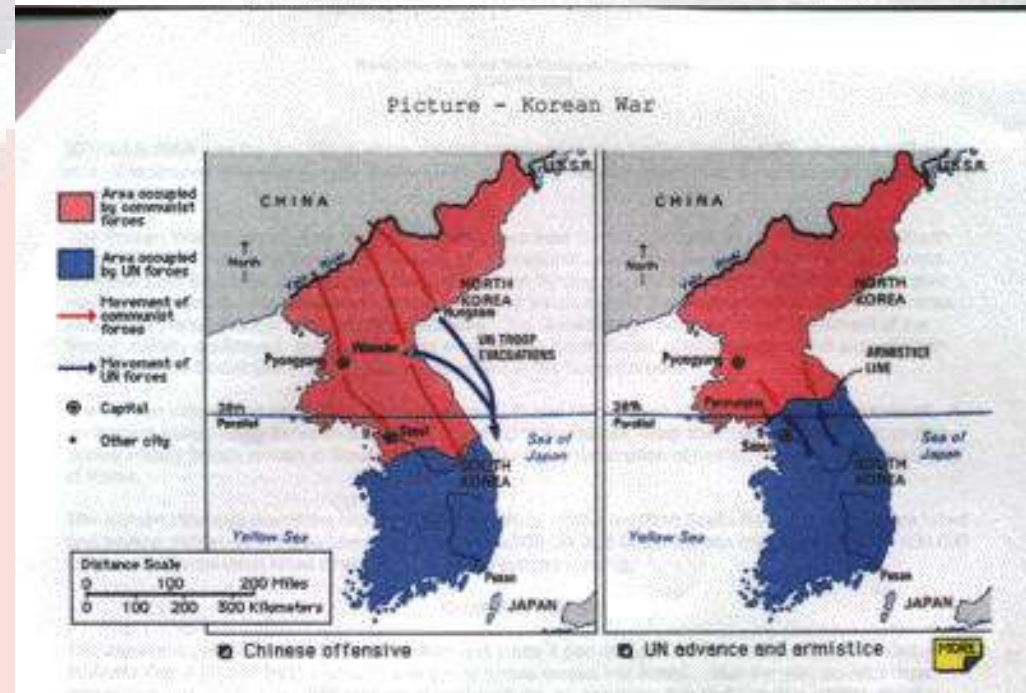
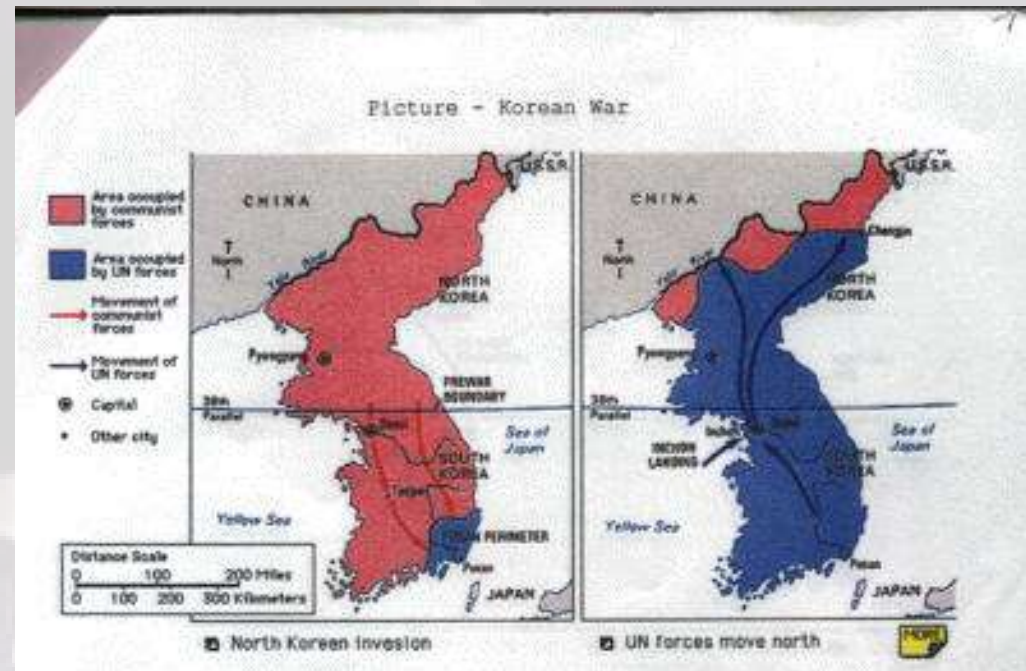
CHAPTER 16.3: THE COLD WAR EXPANDS

I. Korean War

A. North Korea crossed 38th parallel and invaded South Korea – June 1950

B. _____ sent _____ troops

United Nations



II. Douglas McArthur

A. Hero who helped Japan become a democracy

B. A strong Anti-Communist but did not respect those he disagreed with

III. The Korean War

A. North Korea (communism) almost conquered South Korea (close to democracy)

B. McArthur's invasion at Inchon turned the tide

C. In November 1950 China attacked and a stalemate resulted

D. McArthur wanted use nuclear weapons
on China

E. Truman disagreed and finally had to
fire McArthur for insubordination

F. 1953 armistice signed that is still in effect –
near 38th parallel

G. 55,000 Americans killed and 2 million Koreans –
mostly civilians

The Korean War and the Vietnam War

- In 1954, Vietnam in Southeast Asia was divided into two: North Vietnam came under Communist control, while South Vietnam had the support of the West
- When South Vietnamese leaders opposed elections to re-unify the country, the Vietcong launched a [guerilla war](#) to control the country, leading to the Vietnam War



The Korean War and the Vietnam War



End of
Notes

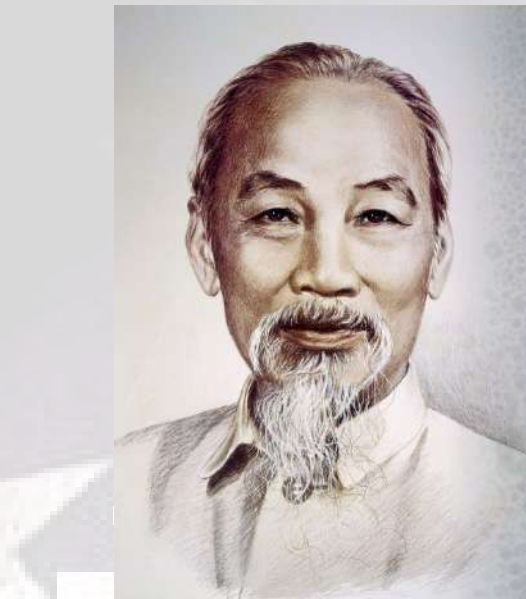
V. The Cold War in the 1950's

A. Eisenhower felt the US had to stay out of Eastern Europe even when USSR used force



B. Southeast Asia

1. Ho Chi Minh – Head of Vietnamese Communist Party declared independency



2. Domino theory
– if one country fell to communism neighboring countries would follow



C. The Middle East

1. Did not want oil producing countries

to fall under
Soviet Control



2. CIA put Shah of Iran on the throne-
1953

3. Intervened in Egypt
and Lebanon



D. Latin America

1. 1948 –

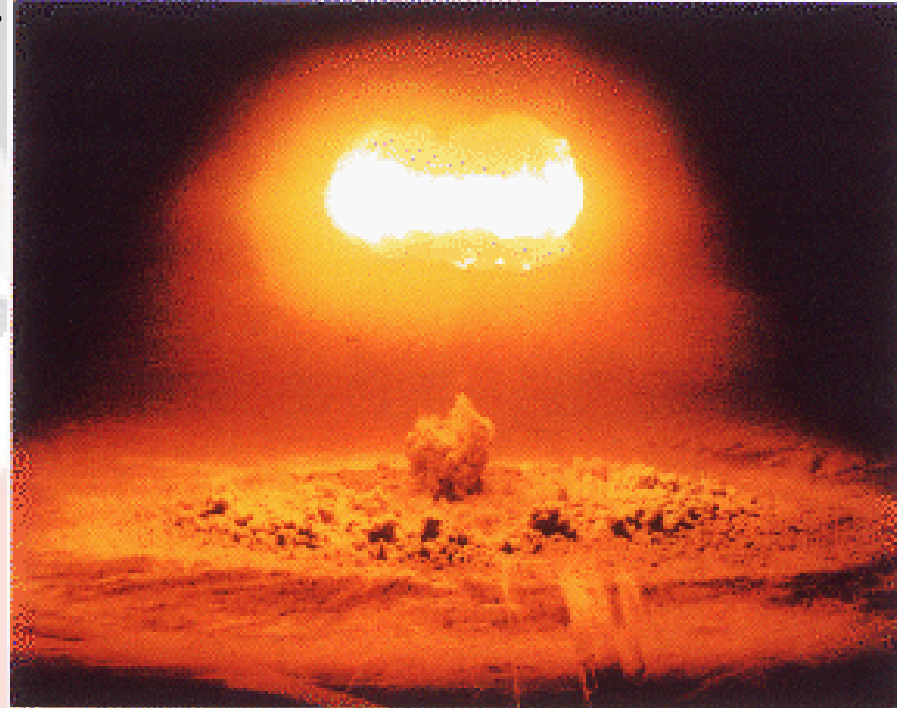
Organization of American States formed - regional alliance US and 18 others

2. 1959 - Fidel Castro overthrew Fulgencio Batista – US believed his movement was communistic



VI. The Arms Race -
The struggle to gain
weapons superiority

A. The Growth of
nuclear arsenals-
Hydrogen bomb in
1954 – 750 times more
powerful than Hiroshima



B. Brinksmanship

– Policy of risking war to protect national interests



C. Cold War in Space

1. ICMB –

Intercontinental Ballistic
Missile to deliver
Hydrogen bombs- Soviets
had edge

2. Sputnik

– First artificial Satellite in
orbit – Launched by USSR



The Space Race

- To counter the Soviet space program, the U.S. was forced to greatly increase its spending on science and education

President Kennedy announced that America would place a man on the moon

- In 1962, John Glenn became the first American to orbit the Earth



The Space Race

- By 1969, the United States was able to land two men, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, on the surface of the moon



The Apollo 11 crew, Neil Armstrong (left), Buzz Aldrin (right) and Michael Collins (center)

IV. Communist Advances

A. The Soviet Atomic Threat

1. USSR detonated atomic bomb - 1949

EDGAR H. HARLAN
DEPT. OF HISTORY & ARCHIVES
DGS 101615 19 1084

Weather
Fair and warmer Saturday.
(See page 25 for details.)

THE DEMOCRAT

AND LEADER

94TH YEAR—No. 298. DAVENPORT, IOWA, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1949. 26 PAGES. PRICE 5 CENTS

RUSSIA HAS ATOMIC BOMB!

U. S. Learns of Recent Explosion, President Discloses Pentagon Shows Excitement, But Officials Mum

Bargaining In Steel Resumed
Strike Clouds Over Industry Are Lightened.

Pittsburgh. — (AP) — Big Steel and the CIO United Steelworkers went back to the bargaining table Friday in an effort to settle their insurance-coverage war and wipe out the threat of a nationwide strike.

Union Chairman Philip Murray and Vice President John A. Stephens of U. S. Steel corporation got together in Hotel William Penn to resume negotiations under a third presidential writ.

Both declined comment as they went into conference behind closed doors. Negotiating teams of 30 to

Russ Possession of Bomb Peace Threat, Congressmen Believe

ALCOA Fights Bettendorf's Adoption Plan

Prepares for Every Legal Step Needed to Prevent Annexation.

For the first time Friday the Aluminum Company of America plant east of Bettendorf cooperatively entered into the fight against the city of Bettendorf's plan to annex a large area east of the city.

Washington. — (AP) — Senator McMahon (D-Cent.) said Friday that if President Truman had possessed an atomic explosion in Russia sooner he could have been proud of having received a size medal for the foreign arms kit.

The chairman of the congressional atomic committee offered that argument in the senate in answer to a complaint from Senator Cain (R-Wash.) that the senate should have had the information Thursday. The arms measure was passed Thursday night.

Washington. — (AP) — There was one point of fairly general agreement Friday in early congressional reaction to news that Russia apparently has the atom bomb—the threat to peace is real.

On what to do about it there were about as many opinions

U. S. Still Ahead of Russians

No Reason Seen To Believe War May Be Nearer.

Washington. — (AP) — The United States has lost its monopoly on atomic weapons but is still four years and many accomplishments ahead of the Russians.

Those are the standard facts in estimates by the best informed government officials of the impact from Russia's atomic explosion on the balance of power between Russia and the United States.

State department officials generally took the line that they did not believe the report of



Details on Blast in USSR Not Revealed; Vishinsky Urges Pact

No Change Made in Disposition of American Forces, Johnson Declares; Political Repercussions Expected.

New York. — (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky called on the Big Five powers Friday to conclude a peace pact among themselves.

He made no mention of an atomic explosion in the Soviet Union in his general policy address to the United Nations assembly.

Vishinsky professed his guess agreed with his usual slanting attack on the western press.

He charged the United States and Britain are leading place for an aggressive pact.

Washington. — (AP) — The United States has evidence of a recent atomic explosion in Russia—news indicating the Communists at long last have learned to make an A-bomb.

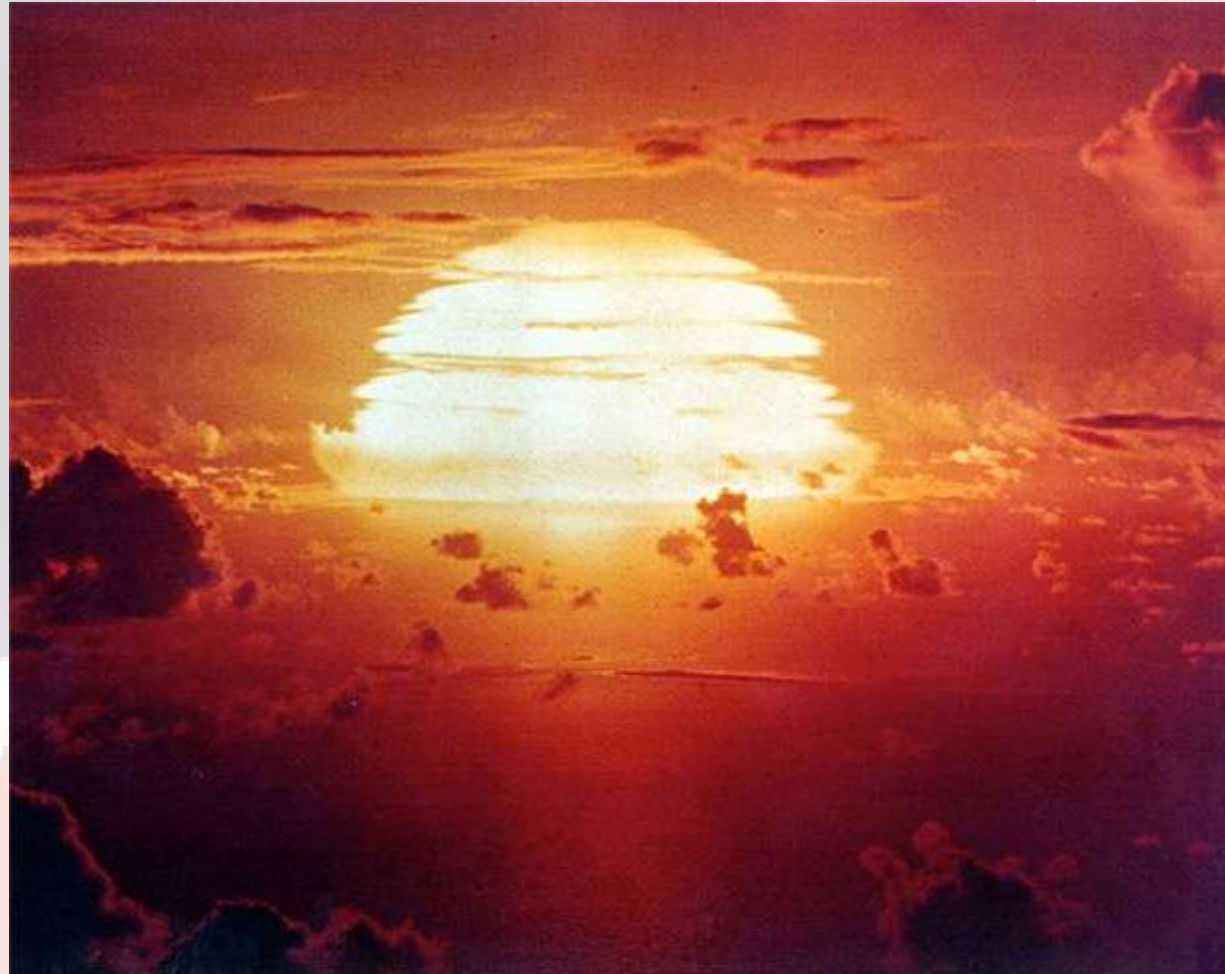
President Truman disclosed this in a significant Friday. He then held an hour-long session with his cabinet about it.

Mr. Truman said the development emphasizes the necessity for a "truly effective, enforceable international control of atomic energy."

JOHNSON QUESTIONED ON ATOM BLAST—Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, (right) holds his jaw as he is questioned by white house newsmen after leaving a cabinet meeting Friday at which President Truman

2. USA developed thermonuclear (hydrogen)
bomb – 1952

3. Truman
organized
Federal Civil
Defense
Administration



The House Un-American Activities Committee

- Following World War II, Americans feared a possible Communist menace inside the U.S.
- This fear of the spread of Communism in the United States is often referred to as the Second Red Scare
- The Truman administration was largely responsible for much of the anti-Communist anxiety in the postwar period
- The White House required loyalty oaths from all federal employees

The House Un-American Activities Committee

- As the fear of Communism spread throughout the nation, federal officials were more inclined to do what they felt was necessary to protect the nation
- To that end, President Truman ordered the establishment of Loyalty Review Boards to investigate individual “un-American” activities, such as participation in the American Communist Party

The House Un-American Activities Committee

- Over a four-year period, three million federal employees were investigated, and only 212 were dismissed as being of questionable loyalty
- During this period, many Americans were accused of “un-American” actions based on little or no evidence
- These victims were often unable to defend themselves, or in some cases to even know who had accused them

V. The Cold War at Home:

A. The Loyalty Program

1. Established in 1947

2. Several million employees checked but
only a few removed from jobs

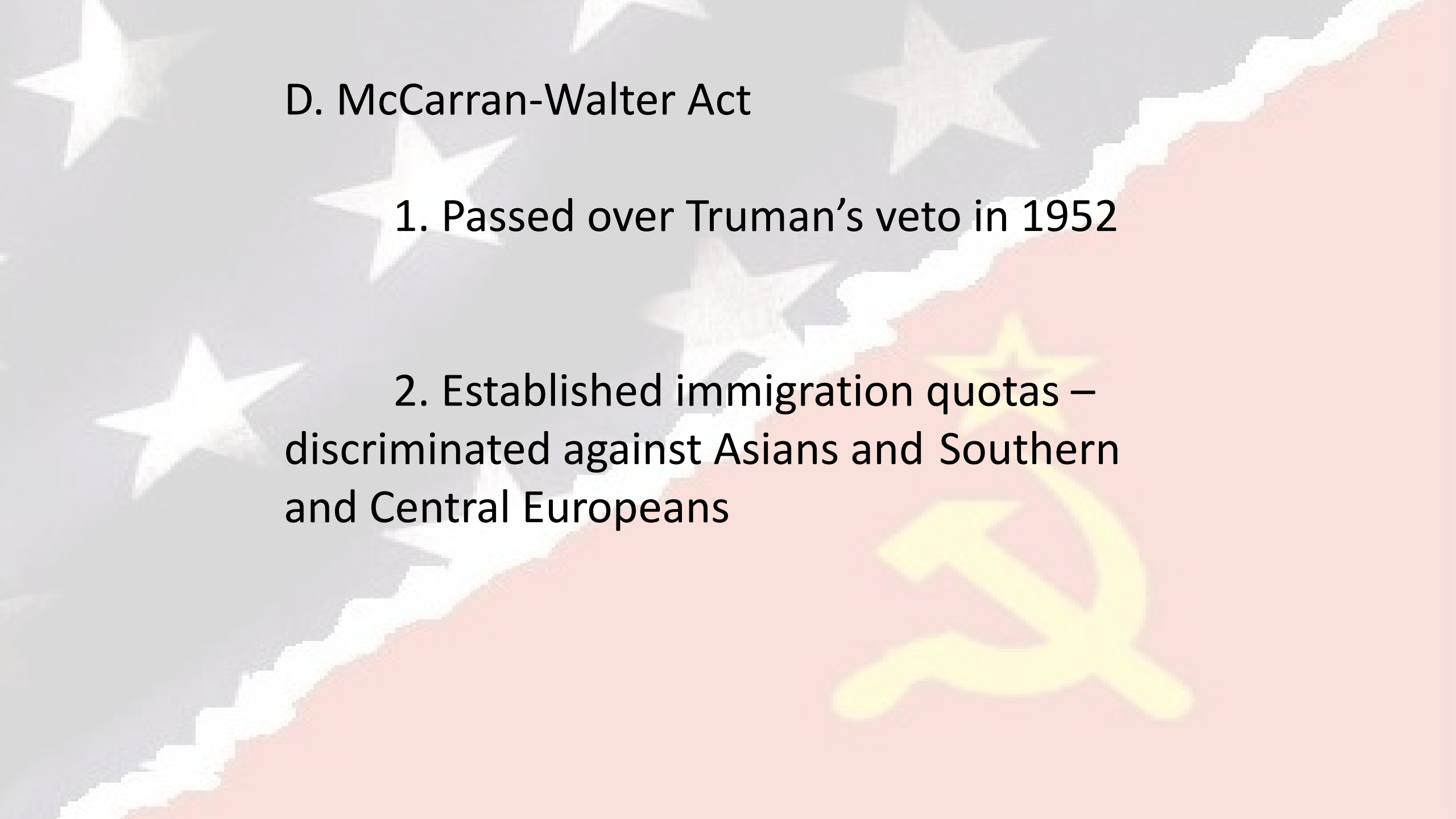
B. HUAC – House
Un-American
Committee - 1947 –
It claimed many
communists in
Hollywood



C. The Hollywood Ten

1. Ten of the people invoked Fifth
Amendment rights – jailed for contempt
of Congress

2. Blacklist – Employers agreed not to hire
people on the list



D. McCarran-Walter Act

1. Passed over Truman's veto in 1952
2. Established immigration quotas – discriminated against Asians and Southern and Central Europeans

E. Spy Cases inflame the Nation

1. Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers – Spying allegations against Hiss



The Rosenberg Trials

- In 1949, the FBI learned that the secret of the inner workings of the atom bomb had been stolen and turned over to a foreign power
- An immediate investigation was undertaken
- Armed with information supplied by some of the captured spies, the FBI moved to arrest those responsible for stealing secrets of the U.S. government
- In 1950, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were implicated

The Rosenberg Trials

- They were charged with selling atomic bomb making secrets to the Soviet Union
- The Rosenbergs were either unable or unwilling to reveal details of their spying operation
- In 1953, they were found guilty, and were sentenced to death by electrocution
- Like the Sacco and Vanzetti case in the 1920s, many Americans doubted the Rosenbergs' guilt

The Rosenberg Trials

- Some questioned the value of the information transmitted to the Soviet Union and argued that the death penalty was too severe a punishment



Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

Importance of the Rosenberg Case

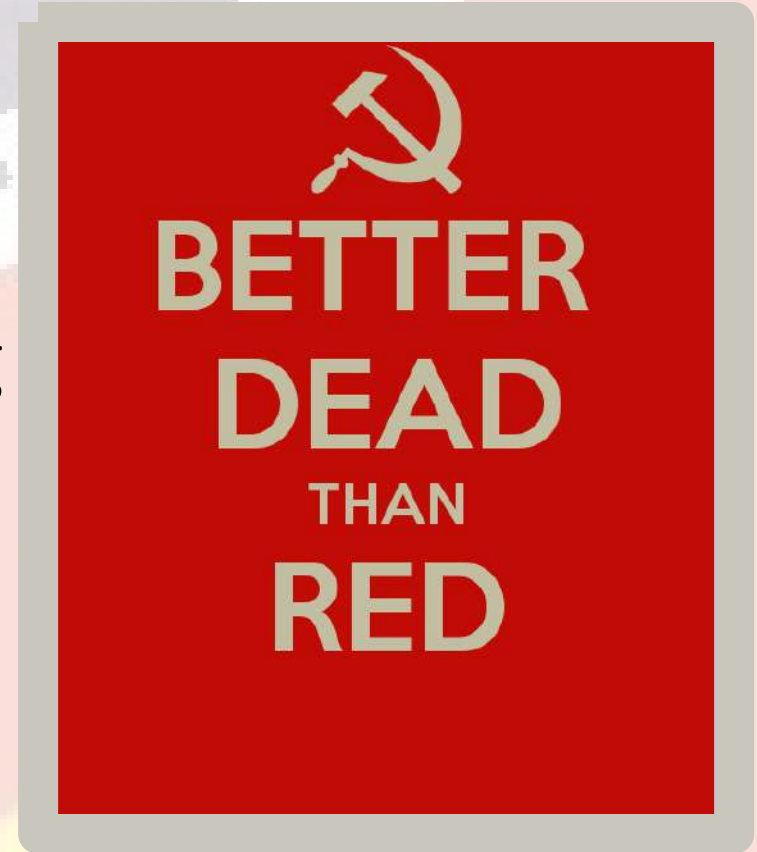
- The Rosenberg trial continues to raise legal and moral questions about the case
- Many claimed that a fair trial was impossible and that the only real evidence was from a confessed spy
- Many felt a sympathy for the pitiable couple and their two young sons
- The event spurred protests for decades

Importance of the Rosenberg Case

- It marked the beginning of the end of the Red Scare witch hunt, as Americans grew concerned about the excesses taking place in American justice
- In 1997, the National Security Agency released the Venona Papers
 - This was a secret effort to decode messages sent in the 1940s by Soviet intelligence agents

Importance of the Rosenberg Case

- These papers revealed the identities of several Americans who had spied for the Soviet Union, including Julius Rosenberg
- It showed that Soviet agents had infiltrated the government, science and industry during the Cold War



2. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

a. Convicted of selling atomic secrets to the USSR during World War II

b. Executed in 1953



IV. The McCarthy Era

A. Started in Wheeling, West Virginia with a list of 205 known communists - Actually 57 people accused of disloyalty - 1950

B. McCarthy's Rise to Power – accused accused more and more people



C. McCarthy's Fall

1. Attacked men in the army
2. Hearings were televised - People saw he was a bully and had no evidence
3. McCarthy's power was broken

The McCarthy Senate Hearings

- The fall of China increased fears of internal subversion
- Like the Red Scare of the 1920s, McCarthy's allegations created fears of a Communist conspiracy
- In 1950, Senator Joseph McCarthy shocked the nation by claiming he had a list of 205 people in the State Department who were Communist Party members

The McCarthy Senate Hearings

- He believed more Communists worked at other federal agencies
- The public went crazy with the thought of Communists within the country working to undermine the American way of life
- People demanded the allegations be investigated
- Senator McCarthy became chairman of a committee investigating the issue

The McCarthy Senate Hearings

- Soon after, he widened the scope of the committee to “investigate” any dissenters
- He continued to investigate, relentlessly questioning many government and military officials
- After three years of hearings, McCarthy never provided any real proof for his charges



Senator Joseph McCarthy

The McCarthy Senate Hearings

- It was later revealed that the people on his many lists were in fact not all communists; some had proven merely to be alcoholics or deviants
- He was censured by the Senate

FINAL VOTE CONDEMNS M'CARTHY, 67-22, FOR ABUSING SENATE AND COMMITTEE; ZWICKER COUNT ELIMINATED IN DEBATE

RANCOR CONTINUES

Velker Refuses to Let
Flanders Apology Go
Into the Record

By JAMES RESTON

Special to The New York Times,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—The
McCarthy debate ended as it
began in a spasm of rancor and
indictiveness that will divide
the Senate and the country for
a long time to come.

Though there were some light-
hearted semantics at the close
over whether Senator Joseph R.
McCarthy was "censured" or
"condemned," the underlying feel-
ing among the principals ranged
from uneasiness to sullen anger.
The junior Senator from Wis-
consin himself produced almost
no hint of humor all day.
Asked whether he thought the
Senate had passed a resolution of
"ensure" or "condemnation," he
replied:

"I wouldn't say it was a vote
of confidence."

He then announced that he was
very happy to get this "circus"
over and would get back to "the
business of digging Communists out
of the Government" on Monday.



Associated Press Wirephoto

REPUBLICANS SPLIT

Democrats Act Solidly
in Support of Motion
Against Senator

Excerpts from transcript of
Senate debate, Pages 12, 13

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to The New York Times,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—The
Senate voted 67 to 22 tonight to
condemn Joseph R. McCarthy, Re-
publican Senator from Wisconsin.

Every one of the forty-four
Democrats present voted against
Mr. McCarthy. The Republicans
were evenly divided—twenty-two
for condemnation and twenty-
two against. The one independent,
Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon,
also voted against Mr. McCarthy.

In the ultimate action the Sen-
ate voted to condemn Senator
McCarthy for contempt of a
Senate Elections subcommittee
that investigated his conduct and
financial affairs, for abuse of its
members, and for his insults to
the Senate itself during the
censure proceeding.

Lost in a day of complex and
often confused parliamentary ma-
neuvering was the proposal to

The Legacy of McCarthyism

- Although McCarthy never proved any of his claims, his witch hunt frightened many Americans
- The term “McCarthyism” has become identified with making harsh accusations without evidence
- McCarthyism created an extreme effort to root out Communists from American life by any means necessary

The Legacy of McCarthyism

- Frequently his methods violated traditional American values, such as
 - due process
 - protection of one's Constitutional rights

AMERICANS
DON'T PATRONIZE REDS!!!!

—•—
YOU CAN DRIVE THE REDS OUT OF TELEVISION, RADIO AND HOLLYWOOD

THIS TRACT WILL TELL YOU HOW.

WHY WE MUST DRIVE THEM OUT:

1) The REDS have made our Screen, Radio and TV Moscow's most effective Fifth Column in America . . .
2) The REDS of Hollywood and Broadway have always been the chief financial support of Communist propaganda in America . . . 3) OUR OWN FILMS, made by RED Producers, Directors, Writers and STARS, are being used by Moscow in ASIA, Africa, the Balkans and throughout Europe to create hatred of America . . . 4) RIGHT NOW films are being made to craftily glorify MARXISM, UNESCO and ONE-WORLDISM . . . and via your TV Set they are being piped into your Living Room—and are poisoning the minds of your children under your very eyes ! ! !

So REMEMBER — If you patronize a Film made by RED Producers, Writers, Stars and STUDIOS you are aiding and abetting COMMUNISM . . . every time you permit REDS to come into your Living Room VIA YOUR TV SET you are helping MOSCOW and the INTERNATIONALISTS to destroy America ! ! !

The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1961

- In 1959, Fidel Castro led an uprising to overthrow a brutal Cuban dictator
- At first, Americans looked at Castro's revolution as an attempt to introduce democracy
- However, soon after taking power, Castro made agreements with the Soviet Union, announced plans to make Cuba a Communist nation, and began to nationalize all American businesses in Cuba

Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961)

- President Eisenhower had approved a secret plan to overthrow Castro using Cuban exiles
- When Kennedy became President, he decided to continue the plan
- The exiles landed in Cuba, but were quickly defeated by the Cuban military
- Kennedy refused to provide air power, since it would openly tie the invasion to the U.S.
- This failed invasion was an embarrassing foreign policy failure for President Kennedy

Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961)

- Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev had repeatedly promised that the Soviets would never send offensive weapons to Cuba
- U.S. intelligence analysts believed that Khrushchev would keep his word
- In 1962, U.S. spy planes flying over Cuba revealed that Castro was secretly building missile silos with nuclear warheads

Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961)

- If completed, it would allow the Soviets the ability to launch missiles from only 90 miles from the U.S. mainland
- Kennedy was determined to prevent this



Nuclear War is Averted

- In October 1962, Kennedy gathered his top officials to come up with a plan to get out of the crisis
- Some urged a direct strike on the missile silos
- After a week of debate, Kennedy decided on a naval blockade around Cuba to prevent the arrival of any additional Soviet missiles
- Kennedy also threatened to invade Cuba if the missiles were not withdrawn

Nuclear War is Averted

- Soviet commanders in Cuba prepared to defend the island
- The crisis became the closest the world has ever come to nuclear war
- After several days of extreme tension, Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles for a U.S. pledge never to invade Cuba



Fidel Castro (left) and Nikita Khrushchev

Nuclear War is Averted

- After the Cuban crisis, U.S. and Soviet leaders set up a special “hot line” telephone, and agreed to a treaty banning further nuclear testing except for underground testing

